

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

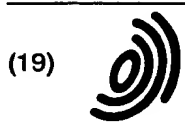
- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problems Mailbox.**

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

09/900.866



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 1 000 744 A2**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
17.05.2000 Bulletin 2000/20

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: **B41J 2/14**

(21) Application number: 99121300.0

(22) Date of filing: 26.10.1999

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 27.10.1998 JP 30614298

(71) Applicant:
CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Ohta-ku Tokyo 146-8501 (JP)

(72) Inventors:
• **Takahashi, Wataru**
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)

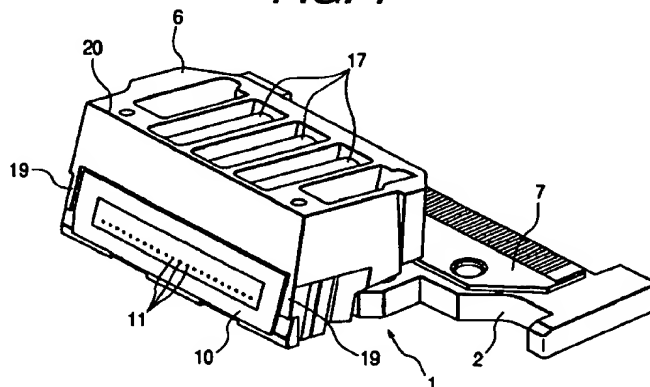
• **Takenouchi, Masanori**
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)
• **Hosaka, Ken**
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)
• **Ishimatsu, Shin**
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)
• **Fukui, Shigeki**
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)

(74) Representative:
Pellmann, Hans-Bernd, Dipl.-Ing. et al
Patentanwaltsbüro
Tiedtke-Bühling-Kinne & Partner
Bavariaring 4-6
80336 München (DE)

(54) **Ink jet recording head, ink jet recording cartridge, and recording apparatus**

(57) An ink jet recording head comprising an element base having a plurality of energy generating elements for generating energy used for discharging ink, a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves corresponding to the plurality of energy generating elements, being joined to the element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels formed by the plurality of grooves on a joint area side to the element base, an orifice plate having a plurality of orifices having communication with the plurality of ink flow channels respectively and being mounted on the grooved top plate integrally, and a chip tank having supply passages for supplying ink to the plurality of ink flow channels and having a shroud portion for shrouding the orifice plate, wherein a surface in the side of the plurality of orifices of the orifice plate is substantially parallel with the shroud portion of the chip tank and is inclined relative to the element base. The orifice plate is inclined to the element base, by which it can be arranged in parallel with the record medium surface and ink can be discharged perpendicularly to the record medium, and therefore high-quality recording is achieved without being so much affected by cockling of a record medium or a high-speed motion.

FIG. 1



EP 1 000 744 A2

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an ink jet recording head, an ink jet recording cartridge having an ink jet recording head and a recording apparatus.

[0002] The present invention is applicable to a printer, a copying machine, a facsimile having a communication system, an apparatus having a printer unit such as a word processor, and further an industrial recording apparatus combined with various processors in a complex constitution for recording into a record medium such as paper, thread, fiber, fabric, leather, metal, plastic, glass, wood, ceramics, or the like. "Record" in this invention means not only giving an image having a meaning of characters or graphics to the record medium, but giving an image having no meaning such as a pattern.

Related Background Art

[0003] In various types of electronic equipment such as a computer, a word processor, a facsimile device, and a copying machine, an ink jet recording head which enables high-speed recording is widely used as a means for recording into record mediums without generating noises like ones generated by a dot impact printer.

[0004] Referring to Fig. 23, there is shown a schematic perspective view outlining a main portion of a conventional ink jet recording head. Referring to Fig. 24, there is shown its expanded sectional view.

[0005] As shown in Figs. 23 and 24, an element base 112 having energy generating elements 102 (See Fig. 24) for generating energy used for discharging ink is joined to a grooved top plate 113 having grooves forming ink flow channels 105, a wall portion 106 to be an ink flow channel wall, and a hollow 107 to be a common liquid chamber 107 for supplying ink to the ink flow channels 105. The grooved top plate 113 includes an orifice plate 104 having a plurality of orifices 101 for communication with the ink flow channels 105, with being integrally formed. The element base 112 is fixed to a base plate 111, and further the element base 112 is mechanically contact-bonded to the grooved top plate 113 with a spring force of a pushing member 114.

[0006] In recent years, a high-quality and high-density recording is required for this type of the ink jet recording head and it has brought with it a requirement of the orifices 101 having fine and accurate shapes. Accordingly, the orifices 101 are generally formed by laser processing suitable for fine processing. On the characteristics of the orifices, it is desirable that the orifices 101 have shapes converging in a direction from the side of the ink flow channels 105 to the outside, and

therefore the orifices are irradiated for the processing with laser light in a direction from the side of the ink flow channels 105 to the orifice plate 104.

[0007] As shown in Fig. 24, if the orifice plate 104 is perpendicularly irradiated with laser light (indicated by a long and two short dashes line 116), the laser light is inevitably applied to a wall portion 113a of the grooved top plate 113, by which the applied portion is scraped. This makes a hole from which ink leaks into the ink flow channels 105, by which the ink cannot be discharged. Accordingly, laser light is applied diagonally (indicated by a long and two short dashes line 115) so as to avoid the wall portion 113a when making the orifices 101 diagonally to the orifice plate (Angle of inclination: Approx. 70 to 83 deg). If ink is discharged diagonally to a record medium 103 in recording, however, the discharge direction becomes unstable or dot shapes formed on the record medium tend to be uniformless and enlarged, in other words, the recording quality is deteriorated. Particularly in color printing, a dotted point depends upon each color, by which color-shading or satellite significantly deteriorates an image in some cases in multipath printing at cocking of a record medium or in reciprocating printing.

[0008] Therefore, there is suggested a constitution for improving a recording quality by attaching an ink jet recording head to a recording apparatus in an inclined position so that ink is discharged perpendicularly to the record medium in a Japanese Patent Laid-Open Application No. 4-211954.

[0009] While the invention in the Japanese Patent Laid-Open Application No. 4-211954 was a practically effective, new problems were found in such a case that a large cocking (a wrinkle or an undulation) may be caused by an absorption of ink on a record medium, particularly a recording sheet or that a mist may adhere to the orifice plate and accumulated.

[0010] If the entire ink jet recording head is inclined, the orifice plate is not put in a parallel state with the record medium, but necessarily put in a slightly inclined (approx. 7 to 20 deg) state. Therefore, a large cocking of the record medium causes the record medium to be partially put in contact with the orifice plate since they are too close to each other, by which the recording quality may be partially degraded.

[0011] The mist adhering to and accumulated on the orifice plate is generally retained on the orifice plate under an adhering state without affecting the record medium. If the orifice plate is inclined as described above, however, the mist easily moves to one direction being affected by an inertia force caused by a reciprocating motion of the ink jet recording head, and therefore there is a possibility of the mist separating from the orifice plate to adhere to the record medium or the recording apparatus or other components. Particularly the possibility is significant if the adhering mist is accumulated to a large amount or if the ink jet recording head reciprocates at a high speed in high-speed record-

ing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Therefore it is an object of the present invention to provide an ink jet recording head and an ink jet recording cartridge which enable high-quality recording without being so much affected by cocking of a record medium nor high-speed motion and further to provide a recording apparatus having these ink jet recording head and the ink jet recording cartridge.

[0013] It is another object of the present invention to provide an ink jet recording head comprising an element base having a plurality of energy generating elements for generating energy used for discharging ink, a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves corresponding to the plurality of energy generating elements, being joined to the element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels formed by the plurality of grooves on a joint area side to the element base, an orifice plate having a plurality of orifices having communication with the plurality of ink flow channels respectively and being mounted on the grooved top plate integrally, and a chip tank having supply passages for supplying ink to the plurality of ink flow channels and having a shroud portion for shrouding the orifice plate, wherein a surface in the side of the plurality of orifices of the orifice plate is substantially parallel with the shroud portion of the chip tank and is inclined relative to the element base.

[0014] It is still another object of the present invention to provide an ink jet recording head comprising an element base having a plurality of energy generating elements for generating energy used for discharging ink, a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves corresponding to the plurality of energy generating elements, being joined to the element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels formed by the plurality of grooves on a joint area side to the element base, and an orifice plate having a plurality of orifices having communication with the plurality of ink flow channels respectively, having a recess surface formed on the area in which the plurality of orifices are arranged, and being mounted on the grooved top plate integrally, wherein an area closest to the plurality of orifices among surfaces in the side of the plurality of orifices of the orifice plate is substantially parallel with peripheral areas of the recess surface of the orifice plate and is inclined to the element base.

[0015] It is a further object of the present invention to provide an ink jet recording cartridge comprising an ink jet recording head unit including an element base having a plurality of energy generating elements for generating energy used for discharging ink, a base plate for fixing the element base and, a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves corresponding to the plurality of energy generating elements respectively, being joined to the element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels formed by the plurality of grooves

on a joint area side to the element base, and a head unit retaining member including an engaging groove portion where the ink jet recording head unit can be retained with the base plate inserted and a guide portion for guiding the ink jet recording head unit to the engaging groove portion by sliding the base plate.

[0016] It is a still further object of the present invention to provide an ink jet recording cartridge comprising an ink jet recording head unit for discharging ink, a head unit retaining member for retaining the ink jet recording head unit, and an ink tank retaining member for retaining an ink tank for containing ink, wherein the ink jet recording head unit is provided with an inlet to which ink is supplied, the ink tank retaining member is provided with an outlet tube for flowing out the ink connected to the ink tank, and the inlet is connected to the outlet tube so as to enable the ink to flow, and wherein the head unit retaining member is connected to the ink tank retaining member.

[0017] It is another object of the present invention to provide a recording apparatus comprising an ink jet recording head or an ink jet recording cartridge having the above constitution and a record medium conveying means for conveying a record medium arranged substantially perpendicularly to a discharge direction of ink discharged from the ink jet recording head or the ink jet recording cartridge.

[0018] In the present invention, the orifice plate is inclined to the element base, by which it can be arranged in parallel with the record medium surface and ink can be discharged perpendicularly to the record medium. Therefore, high-quality recording is achieved without being so much affected by cocking of a record medium or a high-speed motion.

[0019] Furthermore in a constitution in which a guide portion is arranged continuously from a head unit positioning reference surface of an engaging groove portion of a head unit retaining member, a head unit can be easily attached with a high positioning precision by sliding a base plate to an engaging groove portion along a guide portion continuously arranged from a head unit positioning reference surface when the head unit is attached to a head unit retaining member.

[0020] Furthermore, in a constitution in which an ink tank is attached to a head unit retaining member through an ink tank retaining member, a shock or vibrations generated at an attachment or detachment of the ink tanks can be relieved by the ink tank retaining member or a head unit fixing member, by which the shock or vibrations can be reduced before they are transmitted to the head unit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021]

Fig. 1 is a main portion perspective view of a head unit according to an embodiment of the present

invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the head unit without the chip tank shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a main portion sectional view of a recording apparatus including the head unit shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a partially expanded view of the recording apparatus shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a grooved top plate of the head unit shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the head unit shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a rear perspective view of the grooved top plate of the head unit shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a base plate of the head unit shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is an explanatory diagram showing a method of connecting the head unit with a head unit retaining member according to the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 10 is an expanded view of one head unit fixing portion;

Fig. 11 is an expanded view of the other head unit fixing portion;

Fig. 12 is an inner face view of the head unit retaining member under a state of retaining the head unit;

Fig. 13 is an explanatory diagram showing a method of connecting an ink tank with an ink tank retaining member according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a bottom plan view of the ink tank retaining member;

Fig. 15 is a perspective view of the ink tank retaining member;

Fig. 16 is an explanatory front view showing a method of connecting the head unit retaining member with the ink tank retaining member according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 17 is an explanatory perspective view showing a method of connecting the head unit retaining member with the ink tank retaining member according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 18 is a partially sectional view of an ink jet recording cartridge according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is an expanded view of a connecting portion between the head unit retaining member and the ink tank retaining member;

Fig. 20 is a plan view and a section view of an elastic member;

Fig. 21 is a rear elevation of the ink jet recording cartridge according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 22 is a bottom view of the ink jet recording cartridge shown in Fig. 21;

Fig. 23 is a main portion perspective view of a conventional head unit; and

Fig. 24 is a section view of the head unit shown in Fig. 23.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0022] An embodiment of the present invention will be described below with reference to accompanying drawings.

[0023] An ink jet recording head of this embodiment is described first. As described later, this ink jet recording head is of an integrated unit type assembled with a plurality of components, and therefore it is referred to as an ink jet recording head unit or simply as a head unit. In addition, a term "incline" in this specification means a state of not being perpendicular nor parallel to a criterion.

[0024] An entire constitution of a head unit 1 shown in Fig. 1 is generally described. An element base 3 (See Figs. 2 to 4) is laid on a base plate 2 and a grooved top plate 4 is joined to the top thereof with being contact-bonded by a pushing member 5. Furthermore, a chip tank 6 for an ink supply is arranged above it with being fixed to the base plate 2. At the rear of the base plate 6, a wiring base 7 to which a flexible cable 41 (See Fig. 17) is connected is fixedly secured.

[0025] Fig. 2, Fig. 3, and Fig. 4 show a condition that the chip tank 6 is detached from the head unit in Fig. 1, a schematic sectional view of a recording apparatus including the head unit 1, and a partially expanded view of the recording apparatus in Fig. 3, respectively. Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, and Fig. 8 show a sectional view of a grooved top plate 4 having an orifice plate 10, a top plan view of the head unit shown in Fig. 1, a rear perspective view of the grooved top plate 4, and a perspective view of the base plate 2, respectively. Referring to Figs. 2 to 6, the constitution of the head unit 1 is described further in detail below. The element base 3 has one side (the lower side in Figs. 2 and 3) on the base plate 2 and the other side (the upper side in Figs. 2 and 3) on which there are arranged a plurality of energy generating elements 42 (See Fig. 4). The energy generating elements 42 in this embodiment are electrical heat converting elements. The grooved top plate 4 has grooves 8' (See Fig. 5) forming ink flow channels 8 in a positional relationship in which they can be opposite to the plurality of energy generating elements 42, respectively (See Fig. 5) and a hollow 9' (See Fig. 5) forming a common liquid chamber 9 which has communication with these grooves. By joining an element arrangement area of the element base 3 to a groove formation area of the grooved top plate 4, a plurality of ink flow channels 8 are formed in this joint area. Furthermore, the orifice plate 10 is integrated with the grooved top plate 4. On the orifice plate 10, there are arranged a plurality of fine orifices 11 having communication with the ink flow channels 8. In the same manner as for the conventional head unit, these orifices are inclined at approx. 10 deg to a direction of a flow of the ink flow channels 8. All of the base plate 2, the element base 3, and the ink flow channels 8 are arranged sub-

stantially in parallel with each other. The orifice plate 10 is inclined at approx. 80 deg to the base plate 2, the element base 3, and the ink flow channels 8 and positioned substantially perpendicularly to the orifices 11.

[0026] As shown in Fig. 4, an inclined portion 12 having substantially the same angle of inclination as for the orifice plate 10 is formed on a surface of the base plate 2 opposite to the orifice plate 10. In addition, in a gap formed by the element base 3, the base plate 2, and the orifice plate 10, there is arranged a silicone layer 13 for protecting the orifice plate 10. This silicone layer 13 has been made by injecting a silicone material toward the rear of the orifice plate 10 from silicone material injection aperture 14 (See Fig. 6) arranged on the both sides of the grooved top plate 4 and setting it. Before injecting the silicone material, it is preferable to incline this head unit 1. In addition, an air in the gap formed by the element base 3, the base plate 2, and the orifice plate 10 is let escape from a slit 15 (See Fig. 8) arranged on the base plate 2, and therefore no bubbles are included when the silicone layer 13 is formed. The base plate 2 is fixed to the element base 3 by means of conductive adhesive in a positional relationship in which the orifice plate 10 is spaced about 0.1 mm away from the base plate 2.

[0027] As shown in Fig. 7, a processing reference surface 40 is formed on the grooved top plate 4. This processing reference surface 40 is used as a surface for fixing a jig for a laser irradiation for a formation of the orifices 11 of the grooved top plate 4, though it is not shown. In this constitution, an irradiation angle of laser rays at processing becomes more accurate by forming the grooved top plate 4 precisely, which leads to obtaining a more precise angle of the orifices 11, in other words, a more precise ink discharge angle. In a bi-directional recording, a reciprocation density difference is generated due to a satellite at recording, while the reciprocation density difference can be reduced by adjusting a discharge angle by approx. ± 2 deg, for example (more preferably, approx. ± 1 deg). In this embodiment, the precision of controlling the discharge angle for reducing the reciprocation density difference as described above can be improved by arranging the processing reference surface 40 on the grooved top plate 4.

[0028] In the chip tank 6, there is arranged inlet tubes 17 each having a supply passage 16 having communication with the common liquid chambers 9. In this embodiment, three common liquid chambers 9 are formed on the assumption that color printing with three color inks is performed, and therefore three supply passages 16 and three inlet tubes 17 are arranged. End portions in the outside of the three inlet tubes 17 (end portions in the side opposite to the end portions in contact with the grooved top plate 4) are connected to a plane portion 18 forming an outer wall of the chip tank 6. In other words, inlets 17a are located in this plane portion 18.

[0029] In the chip tank 6, the inlet tubes 17 are

formed perpendicularly to a surface of a recording sheet 43 in the vicinity of the inlets 17a so as to obtain the inlets 17a of the chip tank 6 each having a circular form and so that a surface on which the inlets 17a are located is parallel to the surface of the recording sheet 43 (See Fig. 3) which is a record medium. The circular inlets 17a stabilizes the ink inflow and the arrangement of the surface where the inlets 17a are located in parallel to the surface of the recording sheet makes it possible to achieve a connection with other components safely and simply by a force applied perpendicularly to the surface of the recording sheet. As a result, each of the inlet tubes 17 in the chip tank is L-shaped. In addition, the inlet tubes 17 are connected with the grooved top plate 4 by filling a circumferential space with a silicone material and setting it in a state that the inlets 17a are contacted to the grooved top plate with pressure. In order to put the inlets 17a in contact with the grooved top plate 4 with pressure, the inlet tubes 17 have elasticity. The recording sheet (record medium) 43 is arranged substantially in parallel with the orifice plate 10 and substantially perpendicularly to the orifices 11, and then it is conveyed to a recording sheet conveying means (record medium conveying means) 44. The recording sheet conveying means 44 is not described here in detail, except that it includes a conveying roller or the like which is not shown.

[0030] In the chip tank 6, a shroud portion 19 is arranged so that the orifice plate is shrouded and the shroud portion 19 protects the orifice plate 10 from a frictional force generated by a wiper of the recording apparatus which is not shown or an external force from a side portion. The shroud portion 19 is put substantially in parallel with the orifice plate 10, in other words, inclined at about 80 deg to the element base 3. This puts the shroud portion 19 in parallel with the recording sheet 43, by which a distance between them is reduced.

[0031] A surface of the chip tank 6 (the top of the chip tank in Fig. 1) is formed substantially perpendicularly to the orifice plate 10 and the surface of the recording sheet, in other words, inclined at approx. 10 deg to the base plate 2, the element base 3, and the ink flow channels 8. This secures a containing space for the inlet tubes 17 in the chip tank 6. On the top of the chip tank 6, there is arranged an edge portion 20 for scraping highly mucilaginous ink adhering to the wiper.

[0032] In the embodiment shown in Fig 5 or others, a recess surface 10a on which the plurality of orifices 11 are arranged is formed on the orifice plate 10 so as to obtain an appropriate length of nozzles which open as orifices. This recess surface 10a has the closest area 10b to the plurality of orifices. In this embodiment, the closest area 10b is substantially parallel to a peripheral area 10c of the recess surface 10a of the orifice plate 10 and is inclined to the element base.

[0033] The head unit (ink jet recording head) 1 having the above constitution is retained by a head unit retaining member 21. As shown in Fig. 9, a head unit

retaining member 21 is provided with an engaging groove portion 22 in which the head unit 1 can be retained by an insertion of the base plate 2. The engaging groove portion 22 is provided between a rail-like head unit positioning reference surface 23 protruding to the inner surface of the head unit retaining member 21 and its opposite surface 24, and a guide portion 23a is arranged continuously from the head unit positioning reference surface 23. Therefore, the head unit 1 is retained by the head unit retaining member 21 with sliding the base plate 2 along a guide portion 23a so as to move to the engaging groove portion 22. The guide portion 23a is arranged continuously from the head unit positioning reference surface 23, and therefore the guide portion 23a acts as an assistance of positioning the head unit 1. As shown in Figs. 10 and 11, an elastic click portion 25 is arranged on an opposite surface 24 in order to contact the base plate 2 with pressure to the head unit positioning reference surface 23. Furthermore by coating the engaging groove portion 22 with adhesive and hardening it, the fixing strength is improved.

[0034] Fig. 12 shows an inner surface of the head unit retaining member 21 under a state of retaining the head unit 1. In this inner surface, three joint pins 26 are arranged. These joint pins 26 are formed so as to have substantially the same height as for the inlets 17a of the head unit 1. The three inlets 17a are arranged so as to be opposite to the three joint pins 26 and so that they form two rows in parallel with each other.

[0035] In addition in the inner surface of the head unit retaining member 21, there are arranged cylindrical portions 28a and 28b into which fixing screws 27 (See Figs. 16, 17, 18, and 22) can be penetratingly inserted; one cylindrical portion 28a is lower than the other cylindrical portion 28b so as not to interrupt an attachment of the head unit 1. Additionally, a mating pin 29 is arranged.

[0036] Next, an ink tank 30 and an ink tank retaining member 31 shown in Fig. 13 are described below. Since color recording with three color inks is assumed in this embodiment, three ink tanks 30 having the same shape are used here. These three ink tanks 30 aligned and retained by the ink tank retaining member 31 are attached to the head unit retaining member 21 for retaining the head unit 1. Respective ink tanks 30 are detachable independently by an operation of respective levers 32.

[0037] The ink tank retaining member 31 has an external shape which allows to be mounted on the inside of the head unit retaining member 21. As shown in Figs. 14 and 15, at the bottom of the ink tank retaining member 31, there are arranged three outlet tubes 33 each having communication with three ink tanks 30 so as to flow out inks, three joint pins 37 opposite to these outlet tubes 33 and forming one of two rows in parallel with each other, two cylindrical portions 35a and 35b having tapped holes 34 into which screws 27 (See Figs. 16, 17, 18, and 22) are inserted, and two mating recess

portions 36. Three outlet tubes 33 are opposite to three inlet tubes 17 of the head unit 1, three joint pins 37 are to three joint pins 26 of the head unit retaining member 21, two cylindrical portions 35a and 35b are to two cylindrical portions 28a and 28b of the head unit retaining member 21, and two mating recess portions 36 are opposite to two mating pins 29 of the head unit retaining member 21. All of the three outlet tubes 33 and the three joint pins have the same height.

[0038] Subsequently, with reference to Figs. 16 to 19, a description is made for a joint structure between the ink tank retaining member 31 under a state of retaining the ink tanks 30 and the head unit retaining member 21 a state of retaining the head unit 1. As shown in Figs. 18 and 19, the three outlet tubes 33 have the three inlets 17a via the elastic member 38 and the three joint pins 37 are opposite to the three joint pins 26 via the elastic member 38 so that the two mating recess portions 36 are mated with the two mating pins 29. The screws 27 penetratingly inserted into the two cylindrical portions 28a and 28b are screwed in the tapped holes 34 of the two cylindrical portions 35a and 35b, by which the head unit retaining member 21 is connected to the ink tank retaining member 31. Since one cylindrical portion 28a of the head unit retaining member 21 is lower than the other cylindrical portion 28b thereof, one cylindrical portion 35a of the ink tank retaining member 31 is higher than the other cylindrical portion 35b thereof, and therefore the total of the heights of the cylindrical portion 28a and the cylindrical portion 35a is substantially equal to the total of the heights of the cylindrical portion 28b and the cylindrical portion 35b.

[0039] Referring to Fig. 20, there is shown an enlarged view of the elastic member. There are provided communication holes (hole portions) 39 in a portion between the outlet tubes 33 and the inlets 17a. There is no need, however, to arrange communication holes in a portion between the joint pins 37 and the joint pins 26. It is also possible to form joint pins 37 each having a pipe shape similar in shape to the outlet tubes 33 at a formation of the ink tank retaining member 31. In other words, the joint pins 37 are so-called dummy outlet tubes. In this case, be careful not to make any holes in portions of the elastic member 38 in contact with the joint pins 37 which are the dummy outlet tubes.

[0040] In the ink jet recording cartridge (See Figs. 21 and 22) assembled as described above, inks are supplied from the ink tanks 30 to the orifices 11 sequentially through the outlet tubes 33, the communication holes 39 of the elastic member 38, the inlet tubes 17, and the ink flow channels 8. If the electrical heat converting elements which are the energy generating elements 42 are driven, heat energy is applied and it causes film boiling in the inks, by which the inks are discharged from the orifices 11 to the recording sheet 43 in the outside as its action.

[0041] In the ink jet recording cartridge of this embodiment having the above constitution, the orifice

plate 10 is arranged in parallel with a surface of the recording sheet 43 and a row of the orifices 11 is arranged being inclined at approx. 3.58 deg in a paper feeding direction of the recording sheet 43 by the recording sheet conveying means 44 as shown in Fig. 22. If the row of the orifices 11 is parallel to the paper feeding direction, all the orifices 11 have to be driven at a time when inks are discharged from all of the multiple orifices 11 vertically aligned in Fig. 22, and it is not preferable since it may cause an unstable ink fluid state in the common liquid chambers 9 and the ink flow channels 8, a lack of ink, or a problem of power consumption. Therefore, with the row of the orifices 11 inclined to the paper feeding direction as described in this embodiment, driving timings of the energy generating elements can be shifted so as to avoid the above problems even if inks are discharged from all of the orifices 11.

[0042] The head unit 1 is fixed to the head unit retaining member 21; its positional precision is important to obtain high-quality printed images and therefore it is better to minimize an external force which may shift the head unit 1 to an incorrect position. For example, if the ink tanks are directly attached to the head unit in a constitution in which the ink tanks are detachable, an impact at the attachment may affect significantly the positional precision and deteriorate it. The head unit retaining member having a size large enough to be endurable to the impact or a special mechanism arranged for cushioning is not preferable from the viewpoint of downsizing or constitutional simplification. Accordingly in this embodiment, the ink tanks 30 are attached to the head unit retaining member 21 via the ink tank retaining member 31, by which an impact at the attachment is relieved so as to restrain the deterioration of the positional precision of the head unit 1.

[0043] The outlet tubes 33 of the ink tank retaining member 31 are put in contact with the inlets 17a of the head unit retaining member 21 with pressure via the elastic member 38. The elastic member 38 prevents an ink leakage at joints and relieves an impact to the head unit 1 at attachment or detachment of the ink tanks 30.

[0044] Additionally taking into consideration a balance of a load more or less applied from the ink tank retaining member 21 to the head unit 1 when the screws 27 are tightened, the joint pins 26 and 37 are disposed to be symmetrical relative to the outlet tubes 33 and the inlets 17a about a line between two tapped holes 34 so that the loading direction is parallel to the screwing direction. The positions of the tapped holes 34 are inclined at approx. 3.58 deg in correspondence with the head unit 1 attached being inclined at approx. 3.58 deg.

[0045] Although it is possible to apply welding or to use a locking mechanism instead of using the screws 27 or to fix the screws 27 with adhesive or silicone material as a fixing means between the head unit retaining member 21 and the ink tank retaining member 31, fixing only with the screws 27 as described in this embodiment has not only an advantage that easy attachment

or detachment makes it easy to reuse the components or to appropriate the components to another unit expansion, but also an advantage that a constitution is simplified and it leads to a reduction of the cost.

[0046] The screwing work, however, involves unevenness and unstableness of a positional relationship between a flute on the head of the screw 27 and a screwdriver or the directions. Therefore, the screw fixing portion is put to a depth at which the head of the screw is slightly higher than the outermost surface when the screw is dropped into the tapped hole, by which the screw position after the drop-in is stabilized and the process becomes stable. Therefore, the cylindrical portions 35a and 35b of the ink tank retaining member 31 have a difference of the height, taking into consideration of the connection between the cylindrical portions 28a and 28b of the unit retaining member 21. In addition, the mating recess portions 36 and the mating pins 29 are disposed around the elastic member 38.

[0047] An ink jet recording head comprising an element base having a plurality of energy generating elements for generating energy used for discharging ink, a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves corresponding to the plurality of energy generating elements, being joined to the element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels formed by the plurality of grooves on a joint area side to the element base, an orifice plate having a plurality of orifices having communication with the plurality of ink flow channels respectively and being mounted on the grooved top plate integrally, and a chip tank having supply passages for supplying ink to the plurality of ink flow channels and having a shroud portion for shrouding the orifice plate, wherein a surface in the side of the plurality of orifices of the orifice plate is substantially parallel with the shroud portion of the chip tank and is inclined relative to the element base. The orifice plate is inclined to the element base, by which it can be arranged in parallel with the record medium surface and ink can be discharged perpendicularly to the record medium, and therefore high-quality recording is achieved without being so much affected by cocking of a record medium or a high-speed motion.

Claims

1. An ink jet recording head, comprising:

- an element base having a plurality of energy generating elements for generating energy used for discharging ink;
- a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves corresponding to said plurality of energy generating elements, being joined to said element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels formed by said plurality of grooves on a joint area side to said element base;
- an orifice plate having a plurality of orifices hav-

ing communication with said plurality of ink flow channels respectively and being mounted on said grooved top plate integrally; and

a chip tank having supply passages for supplying ink to said plurality of ink flow channels and having a shroud portion for shrouding said orifice plate,

wherein a surface in the side of said plurality of orifices of said orifice plate is substantially parallel with said shroud portion of said chip tank and is inclined relative to said element base.

2. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 1, wherein there is arranged an inclined portion corresponding to said inclination of said orifice plate on a surface in the vicinity of said orifice plate on a base plate for fixing said element base.

3. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 1, wherein a surface of said chip tank opposite to its mounting surface onto said grooved top plate is inclined relative to a direction of said ink flow channels.

4. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 1, wherein said supply passage of said chip tank has an L-shaped form.

5. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 1, wherein said grooved top plate is provided with a processing reference surface which is to be a reference for a formation of said orifices.

6. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 5, wherein said orifices are formed by laser processing and said processing reference surface is used for fixing a jig for a laser irradiation at said laser processing.

7. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 1, wherein said energy generating elements are electrical heat converting elements for generating heat energy.

8. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 7, wherein inks are discharged from said orifices by utilizing film boiling caused in the inks by the heat energy applied by said electrical heat converting elements.

9. An ink jet recording head, comprising:

an element base having a plurality of energy generating elements for generating energy used for discharging ink;

a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves corresponding to said plurality of energy generating elements, being joined to

said element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels formed by said plurality of grooves on a joint area side to said element base; and

an orifice plate having a plurality of orifices having communication with said plurality of ink flow channels respectively, having a recess surface formed on an area in which said plurality of orifices are arranged, and being mounted on said grooved top plate integrally,

wherein an area closest to said plurality of orifices among surfaces in the side of said plurality of orifices of said orifice plate is substantially parallel with peripheral areas of said recess surface of the orifice plate and is inclined to said element base.

10. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 9, wherein said energy generating elements are electrical heat converting elements for generating heat energy.

11. An ink jet recording head according to Claim 10, wherein inks are discharged from said orifices by utilizing film boiling caused in the inks by the heat energy applied by said electrical heat converting elements.

12. A recording apparatus having an ink jet recording head according to Claim 1 or 9 and a record medium conveying means for conveying a record medium arranged substantially perpendicularly to a discharge direction in which inks are discharged from the ink jet recording head.

13. An ink jet recording cartridge, comprising:

an ink jet recording head unit, including

an element base having a plurality of energy generating elements for generating energy used for discharging ink;
a base plate for fixing the element base; and

a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves corresponding to said plurality of energy generating elements respectively, being joined to said element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels formed by said plurality of grooves on a joint area side to said element base; and

a head unit retaining member, including

an engaging groove portion where the ink jet recording head unit can be retained with said base plate inserted; and
a guide portion for guiding said ink jet

recording head unit to said engaging groove portion by sliding said base plate.

14. An ink jet recording cartridge according to Claim 13, wherein said engaging groove portion is arranged between a head unit positioning reference surface and an opposite surface opposite to the head unit positioning reference surface and wherein said guide portion is continuously arranged from said head unit positioning reference surface. 5
15. An ink jet recording cartridge according to Claim 14, wherein said head unit retaining member is arranged at least in one of said head unit positioning reference surface and said opposite surface and has an elastic click portion for catching said base plate inserted in said engaging groove portion. 10
16. An ink jet recording cartridge, comprising: 15
 - an ink jet recording head unit for discharging ink;
 - a head unit retaining member for retaining the ink jet recording head unit; and 20
 - an ink tank retaining member for retaining an ink tank for containing ink, 25
 - wherein said ink jet recording head unit is provided with an inlet to which ink is supplied, said ink tank retaining member is provided with an outlet tube for flowing out the ink connected to said ink tank, and said inlet is connected to said outlet tube so as to enable the ink to flow; and 30
 - wherein said head unit retaining member is connected to said ink tank retaining member. 35
17. An ink jet recording cartridge according to Claim 16, wherein said head unit retaining member and said ink tank retaining member are provided with joint pins opposite to each other respectively and wherein said inlets, said outlet tubes, and said joint pins are aligned in a plurality of rows. 40
18. An ink jet recording cartridge according to Claim 17, wherein said joint pins of said head unit retaining member have substantially the same height as for said inlets of said ink jet recording head unit in a state that said ink jet recording head unit is retained by said head unit retaining member and wherein said joint pins of said ink tank retaining member have substantially the same height as for said outlet tubes. 45
19. An ink jet recording cartridge according to Claim 17, further comprising an elastic member arranged between said inlets and said outlet tubes and having hole portions for communication of said inlets with said outlet tubes. 50

20. An ink jet recording cartridge according to Claim 16, wherein said head unit retaining member is joined to said ink tank retaining member by screws.

21. An ink jet recording cartridge according to Claim 16, wherein said plurality of rows formed by said inlets, said outlet tubes, and said joint pins are parallel to each other. 5

22. An ink jet recording cartridge according to Claim 13 or 16, wherein said ink jet recording head unit discharges inks from said orifices by utilizing film boiling caused in the inks by heat energy applied by electrical heat converting elements. 10

23. A recording apparatus, comprising: 15

an ink jet recording cartridge; and
a record medium conveying means for conveying a record medium arranged substantially perpendicularly to a discharge direction of ink discharged from said ink jet recording head unit. 20

FIG. 1

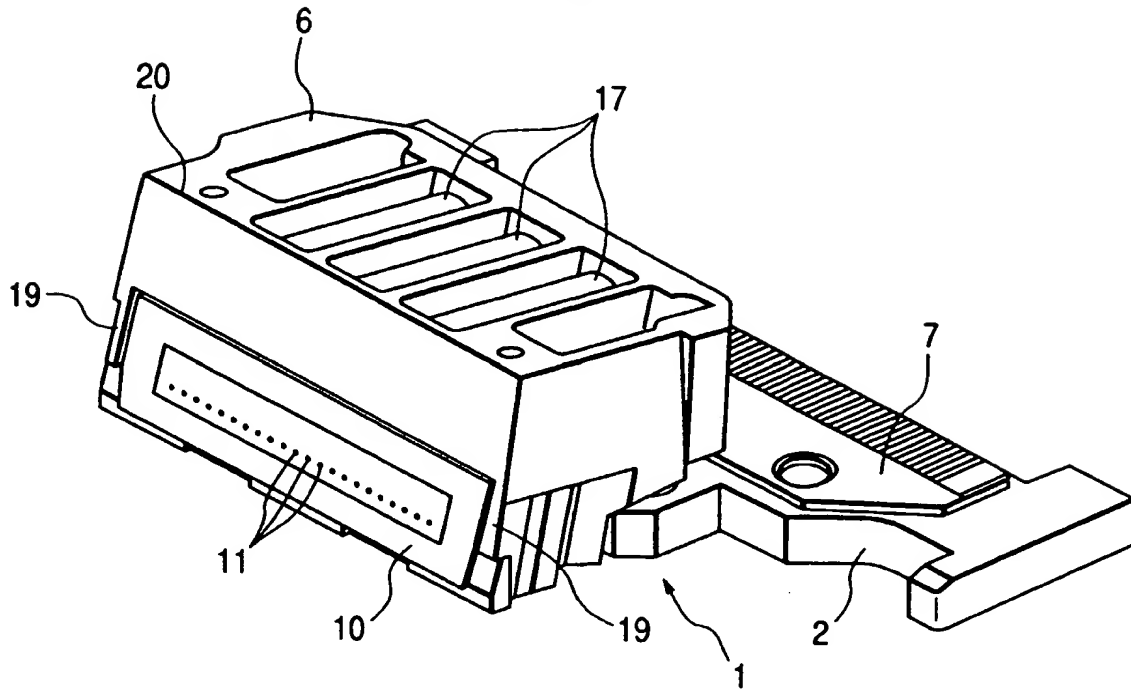


FIG. 2

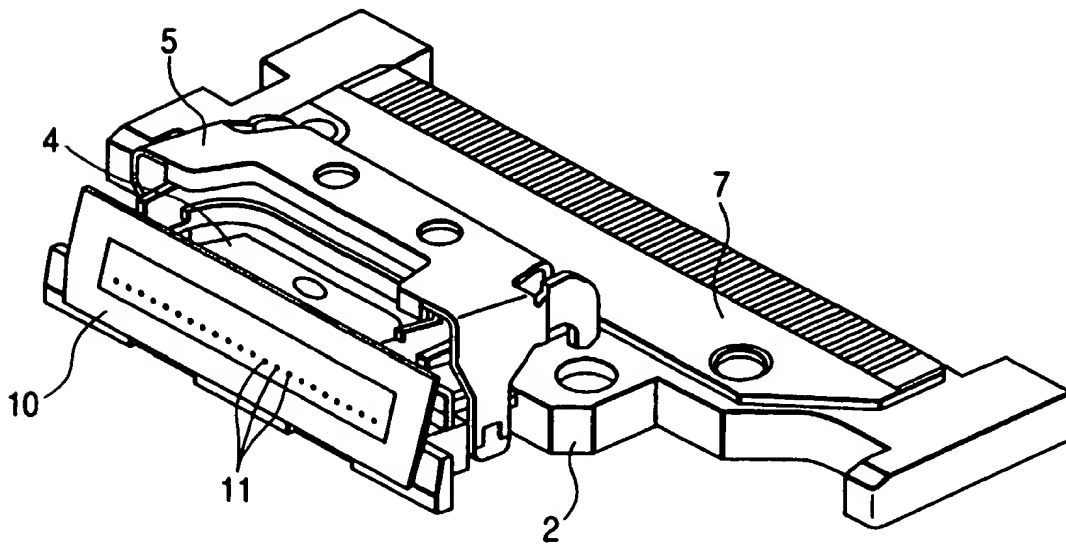


FIG. 3

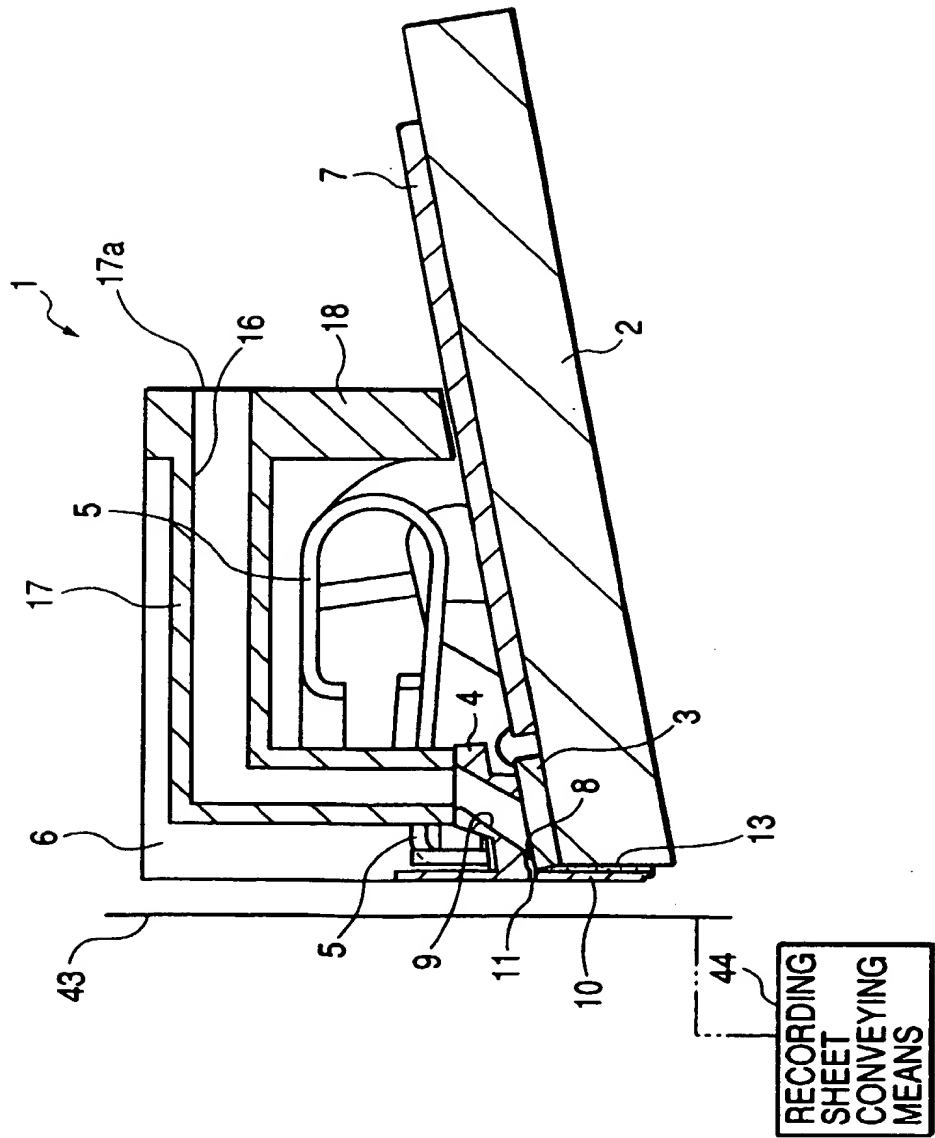


FIG. 4

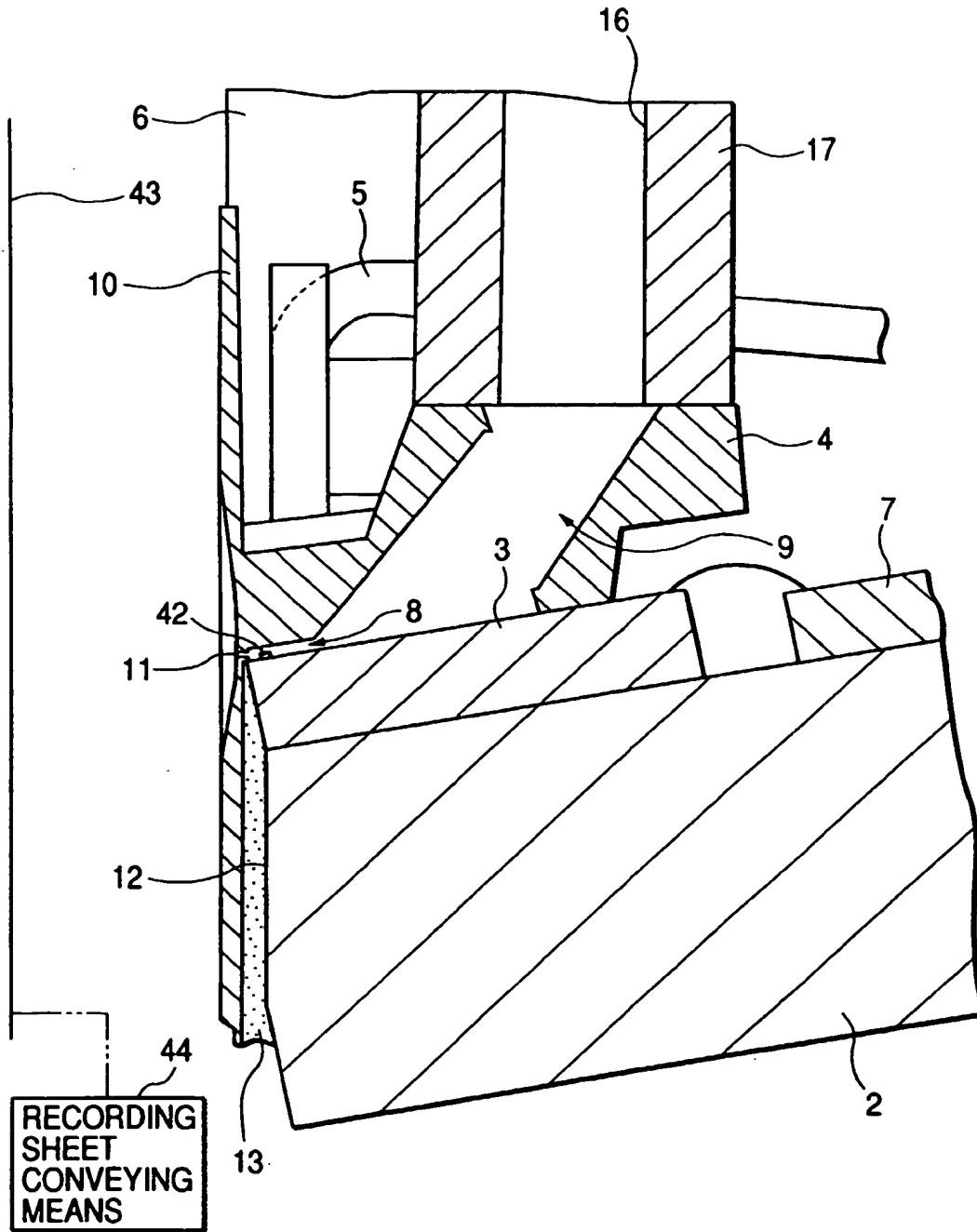


FIG. 5

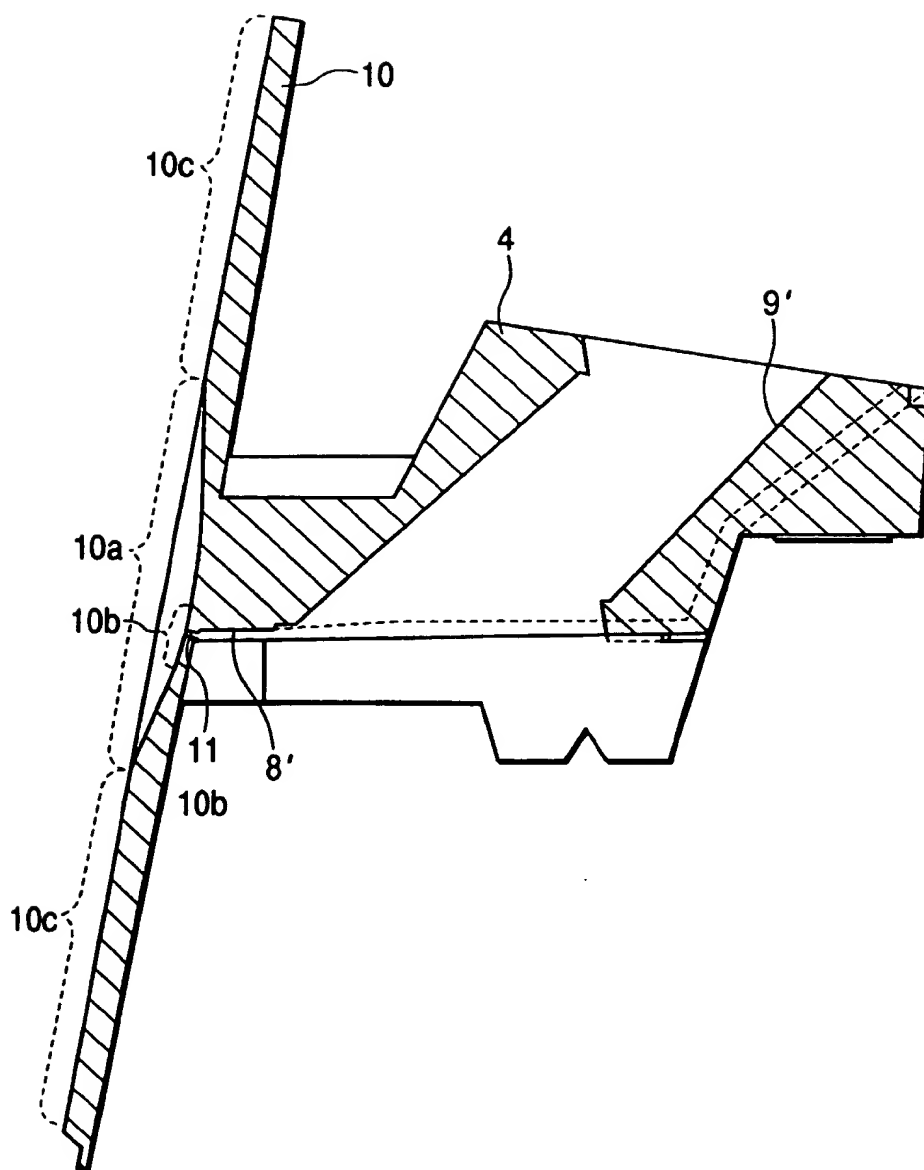


FIG. 6

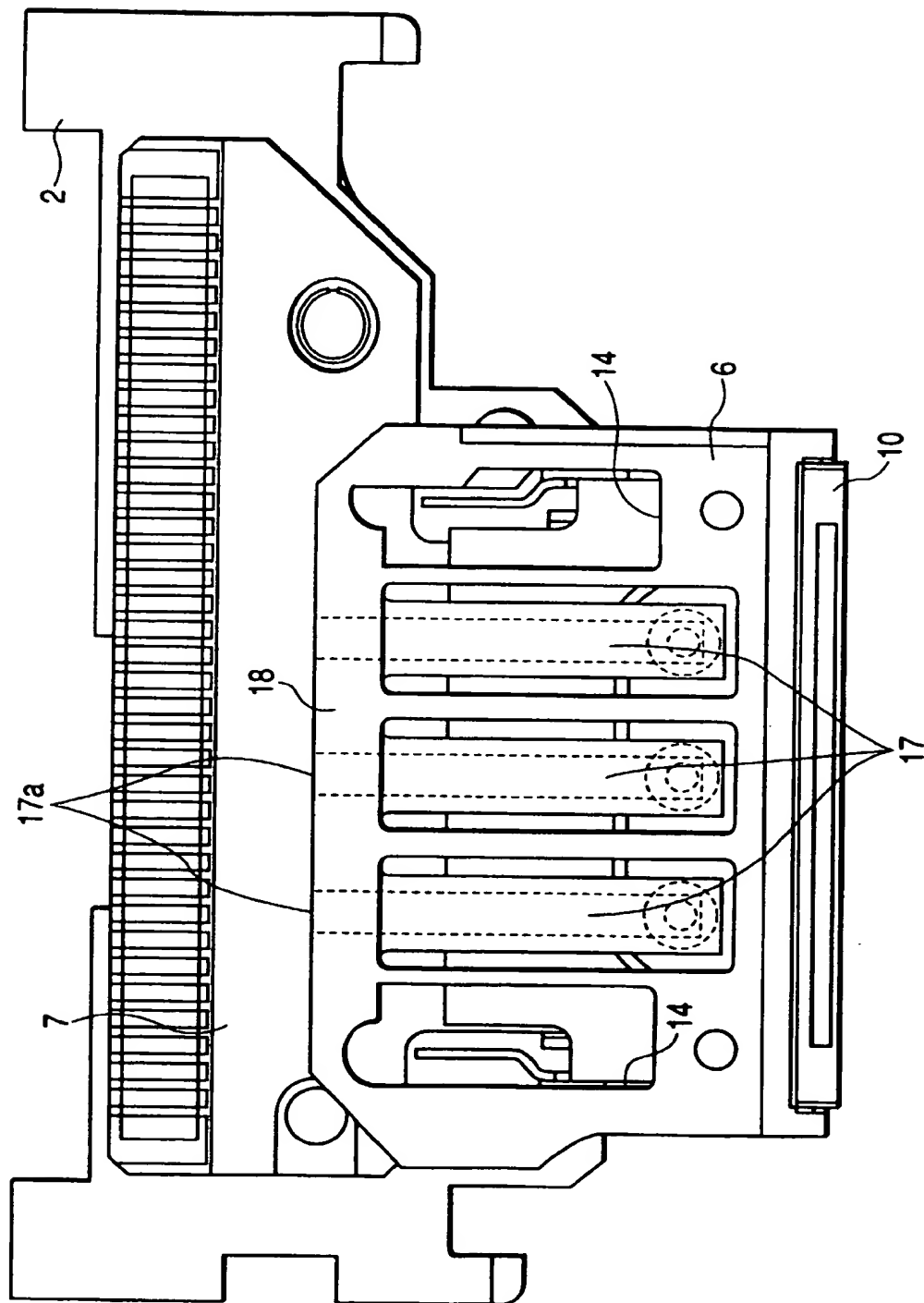


FIG. 7

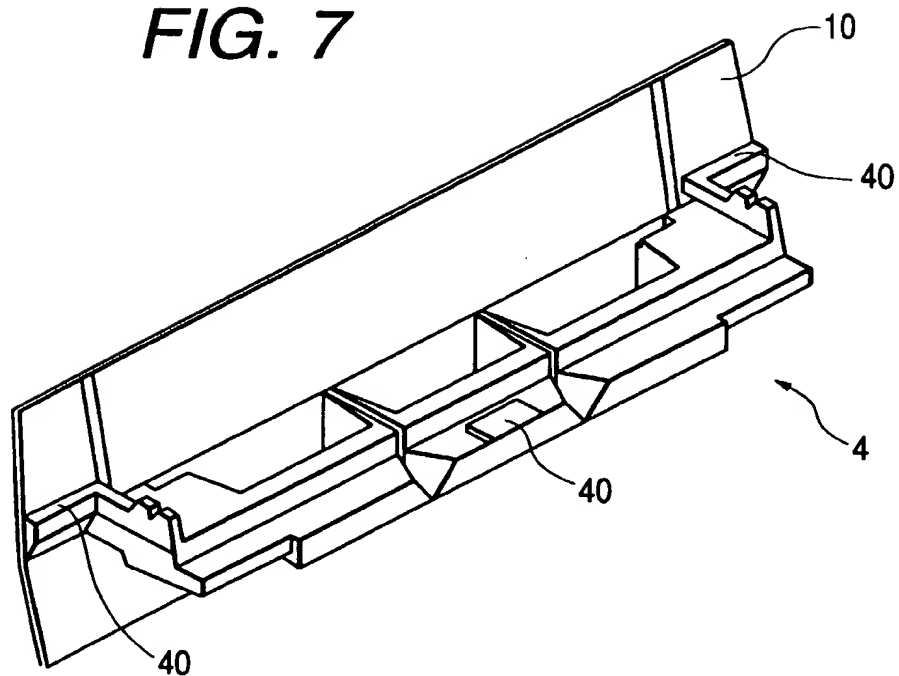


FIG. 8

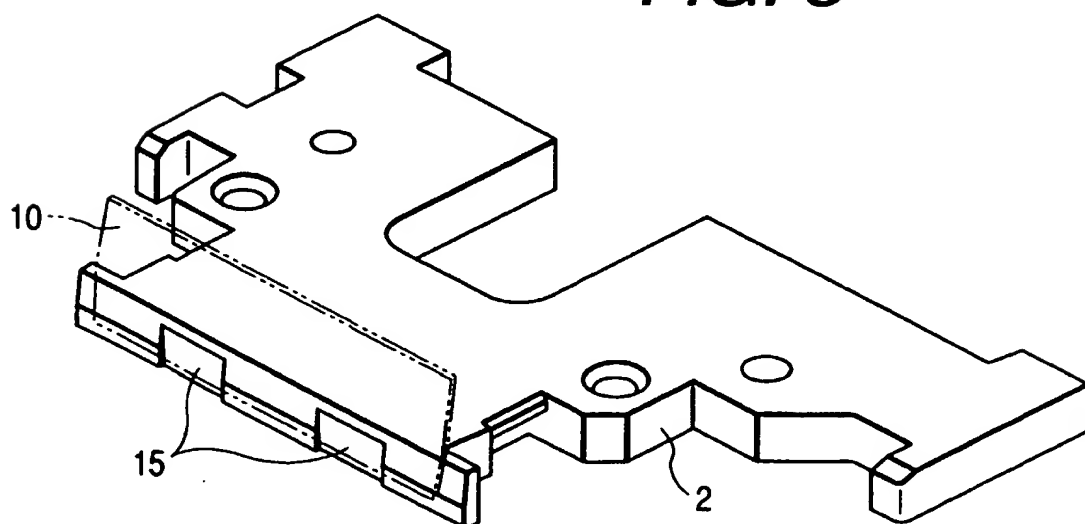


FIG. 10

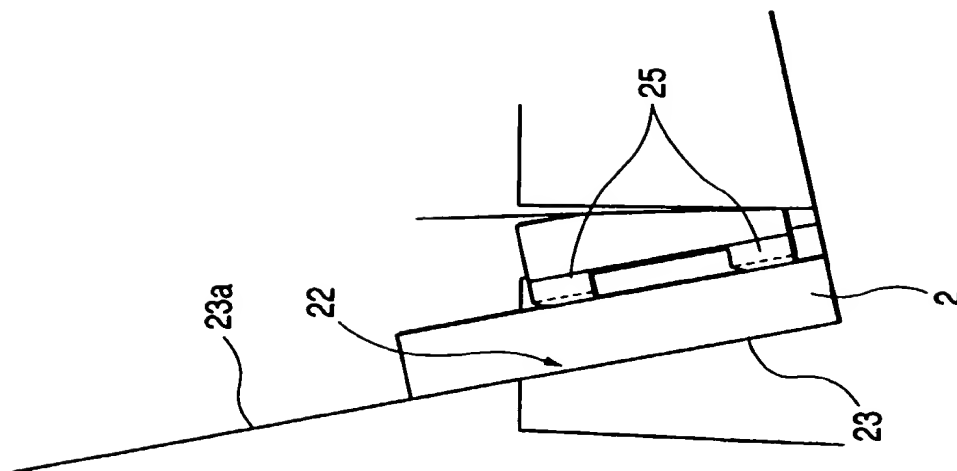


FIG. 9

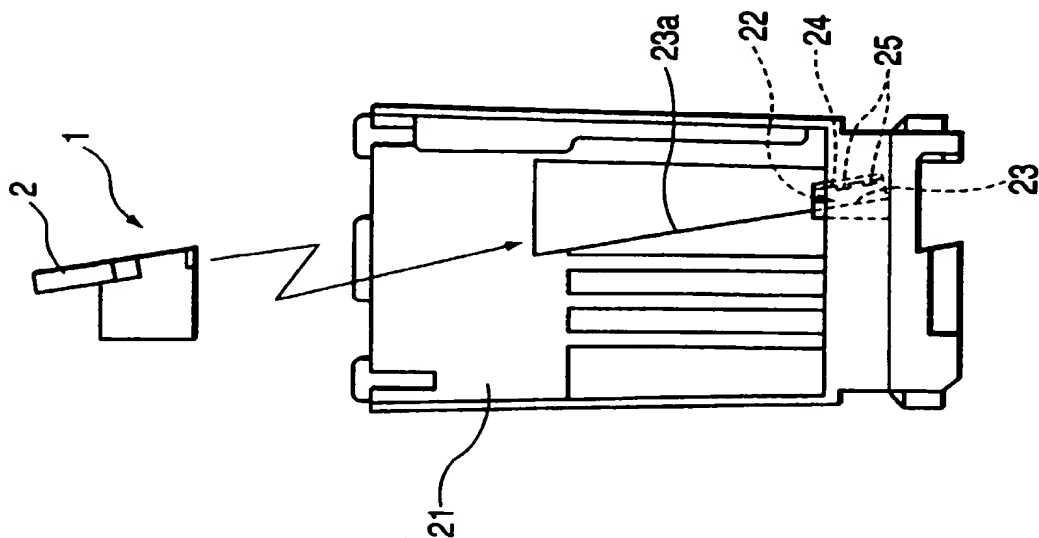


FIG. 11

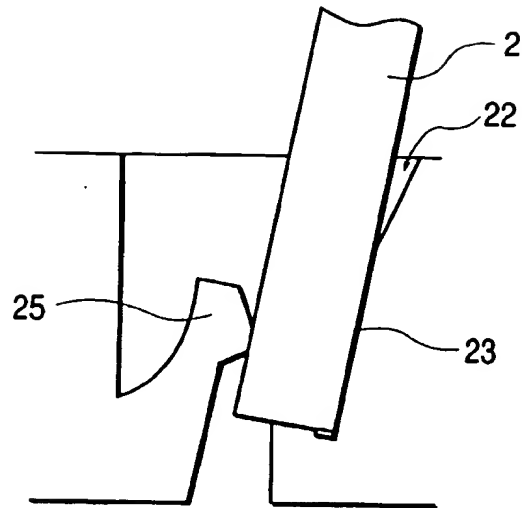


FIG. 12

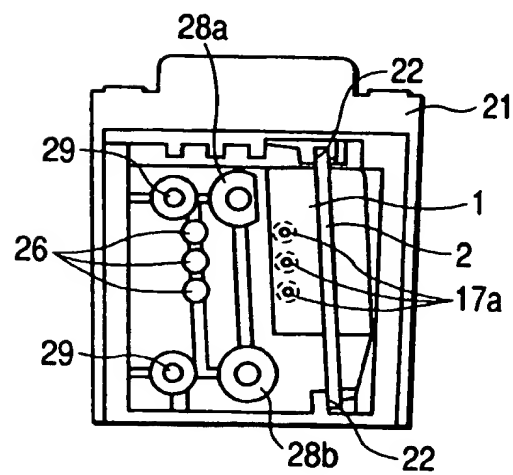


FIG. 13

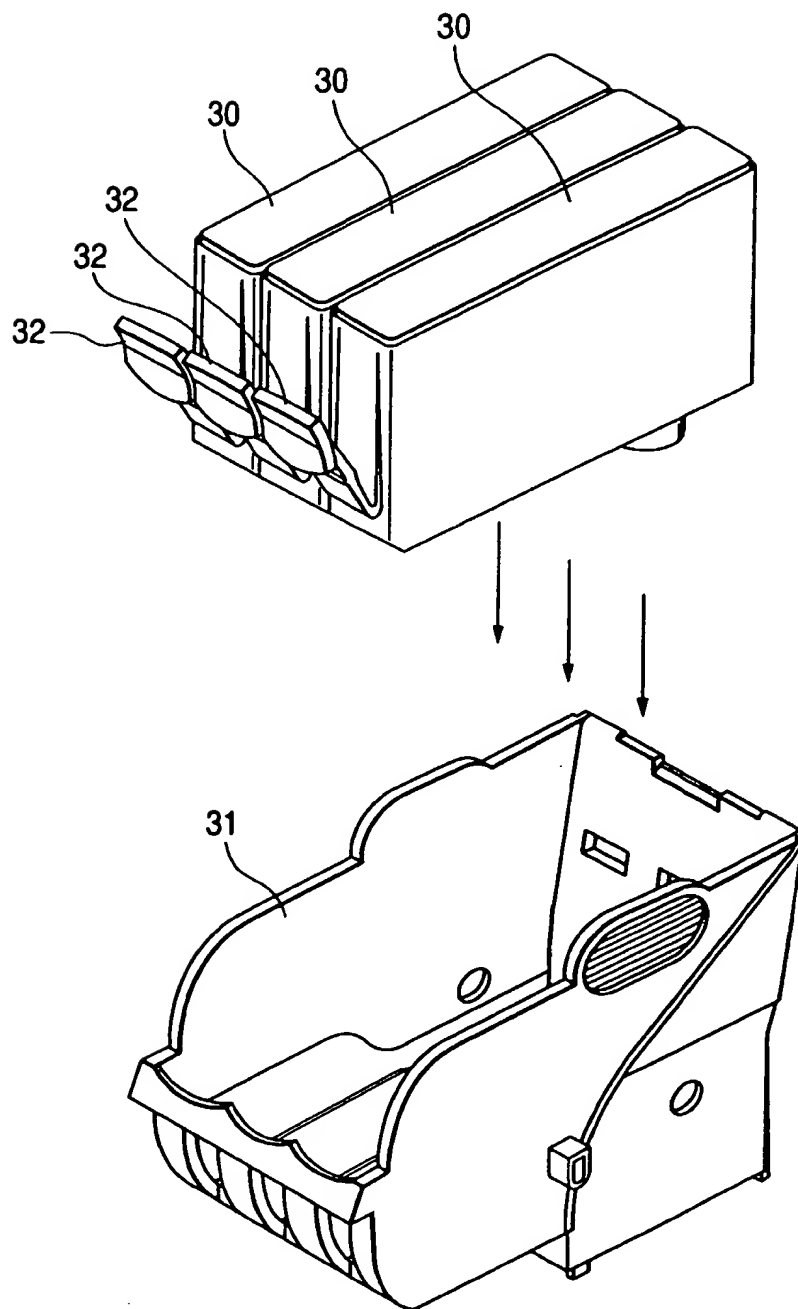


FIG. 14

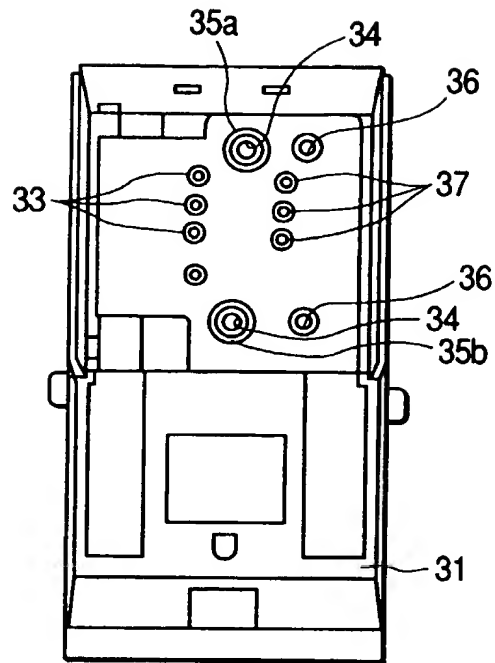


FIG. 15

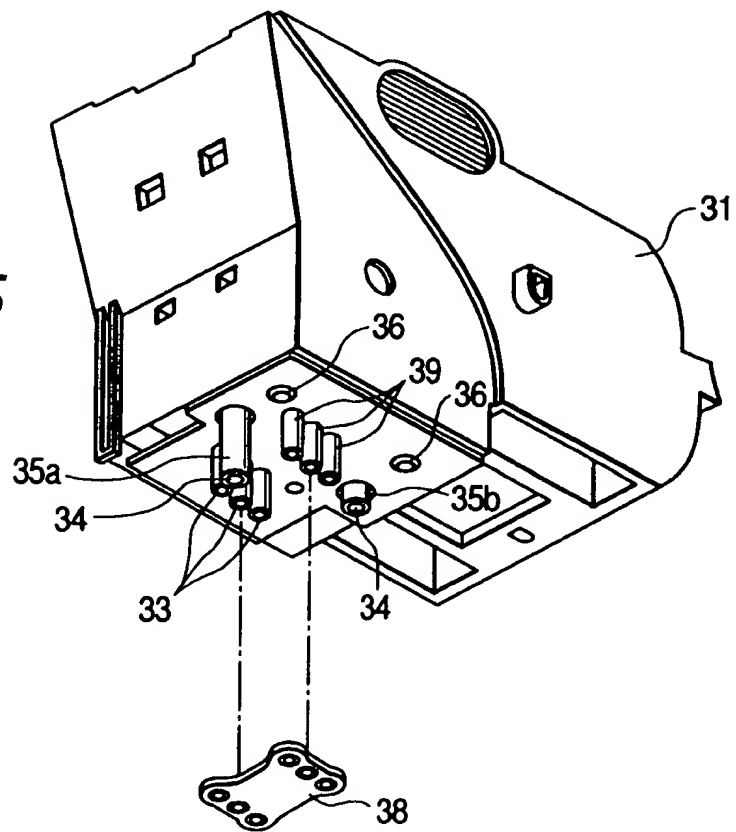


FIG. 16

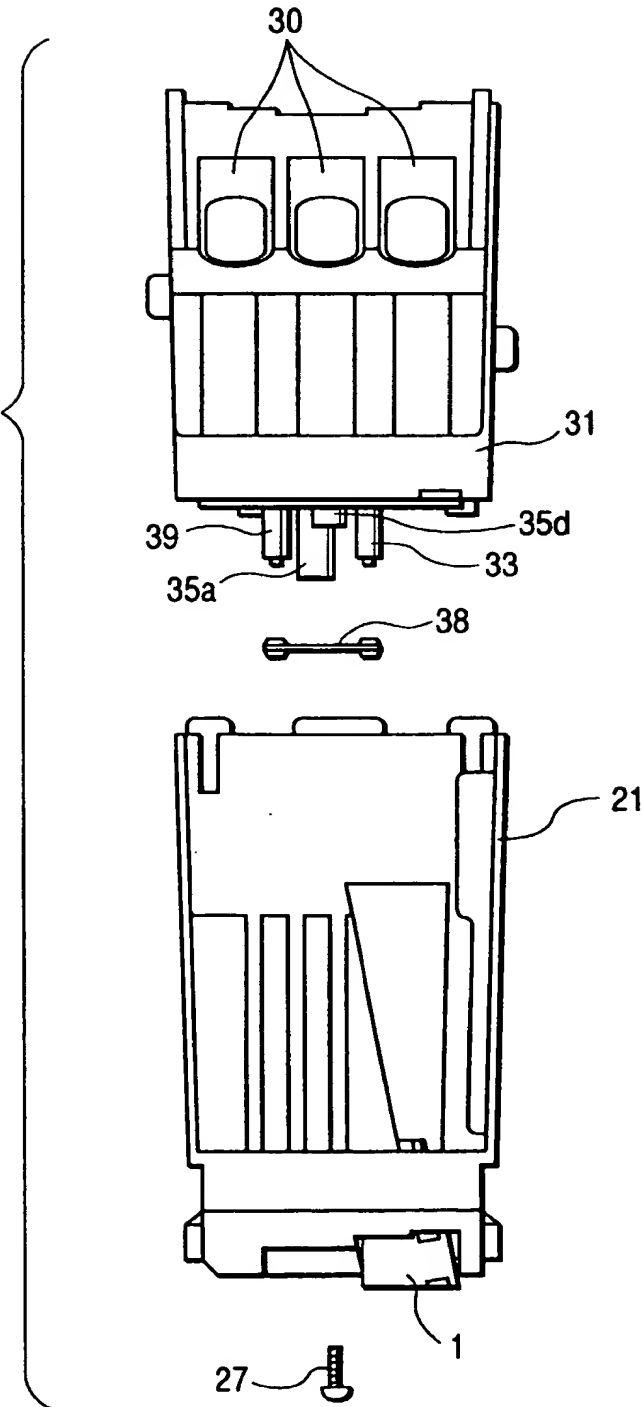


FIG. 17

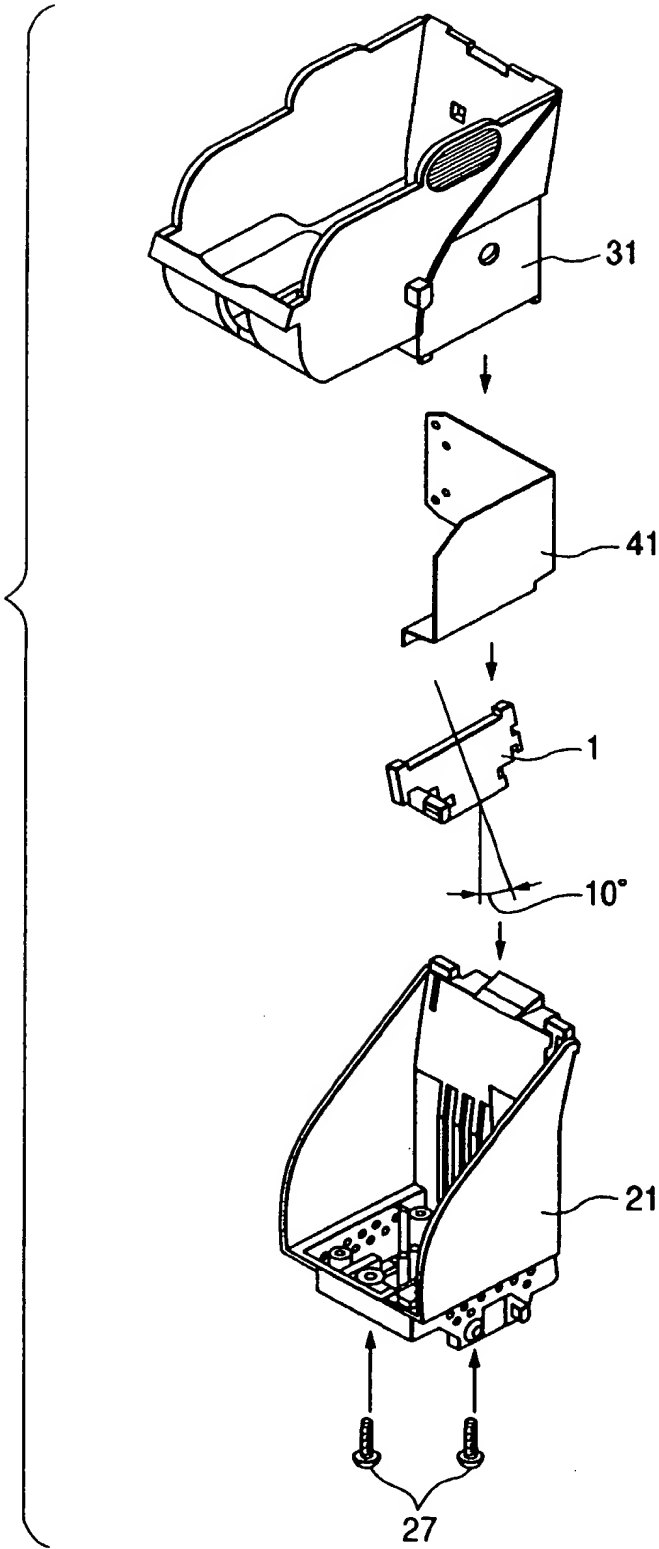


FIG. 18

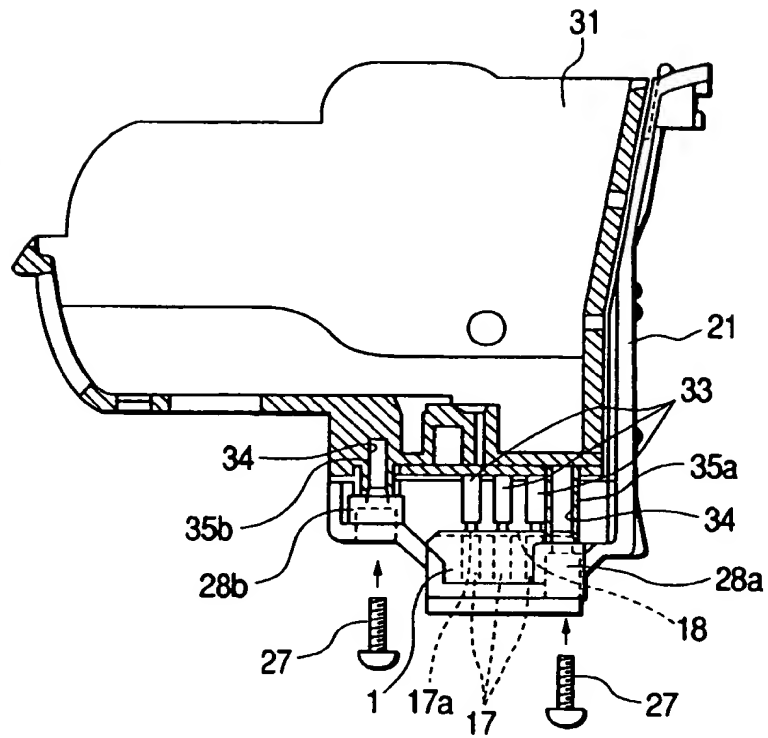


FIG. 19

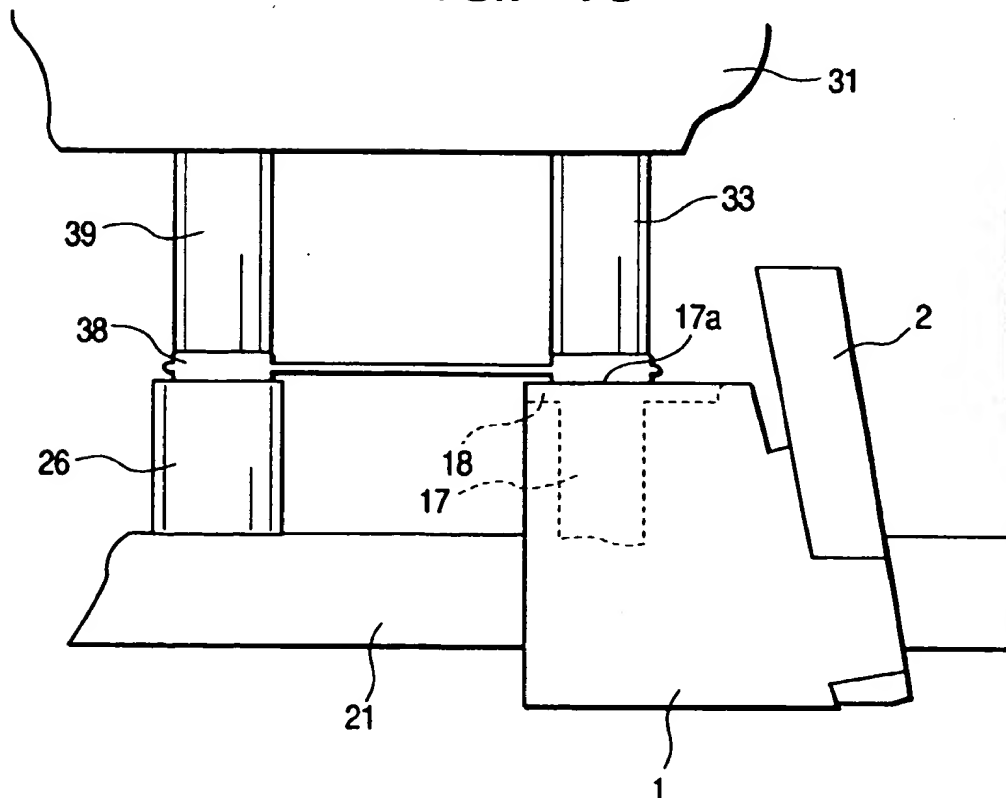


FIG. 20

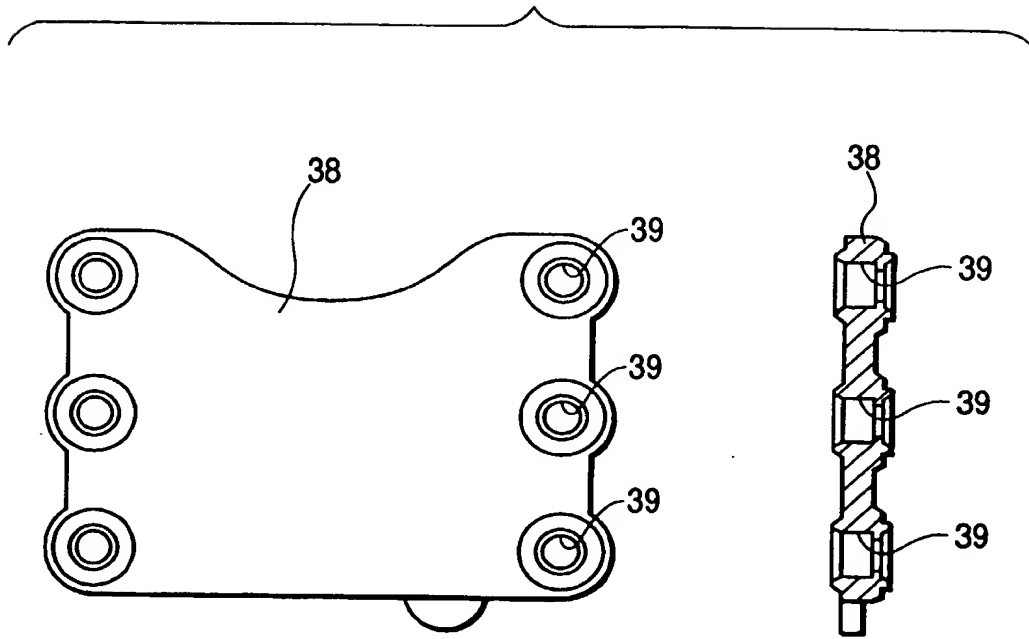


FIG. 21

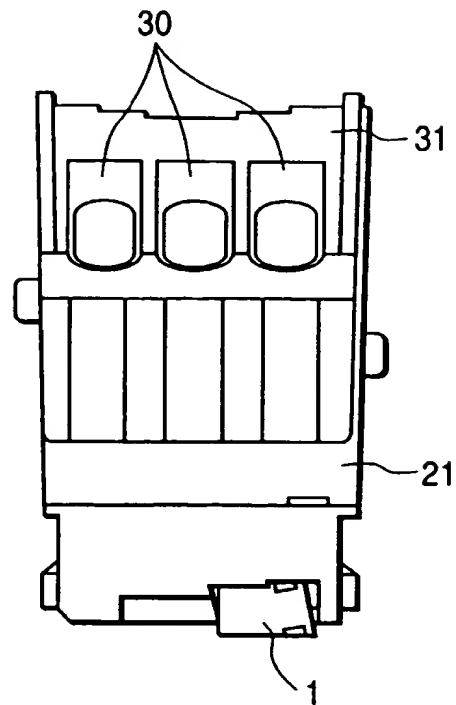


FIG. 22

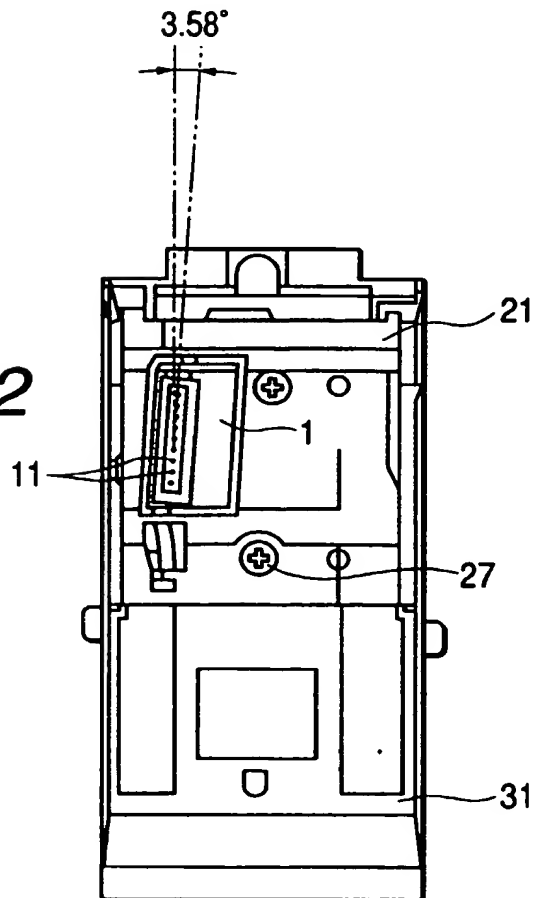


FIG. 23

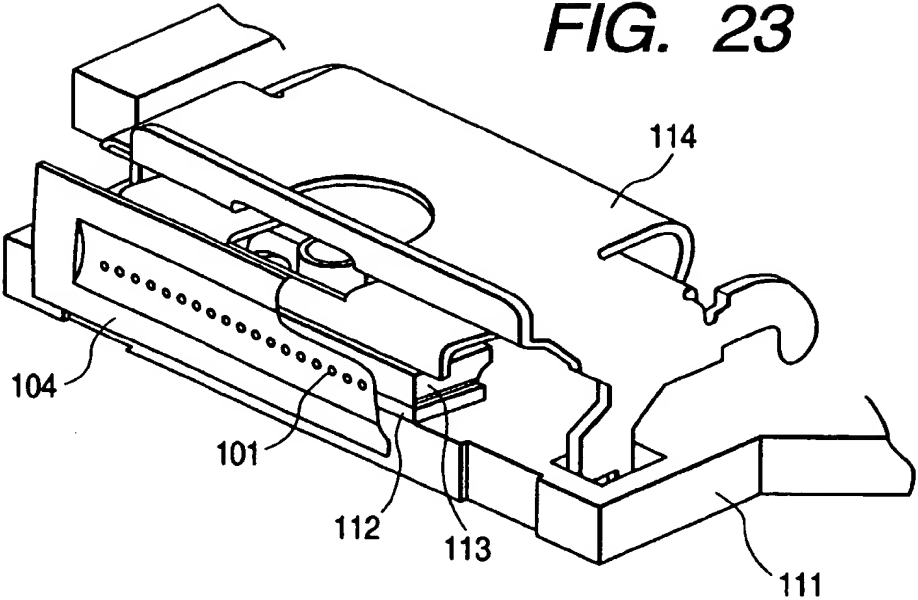
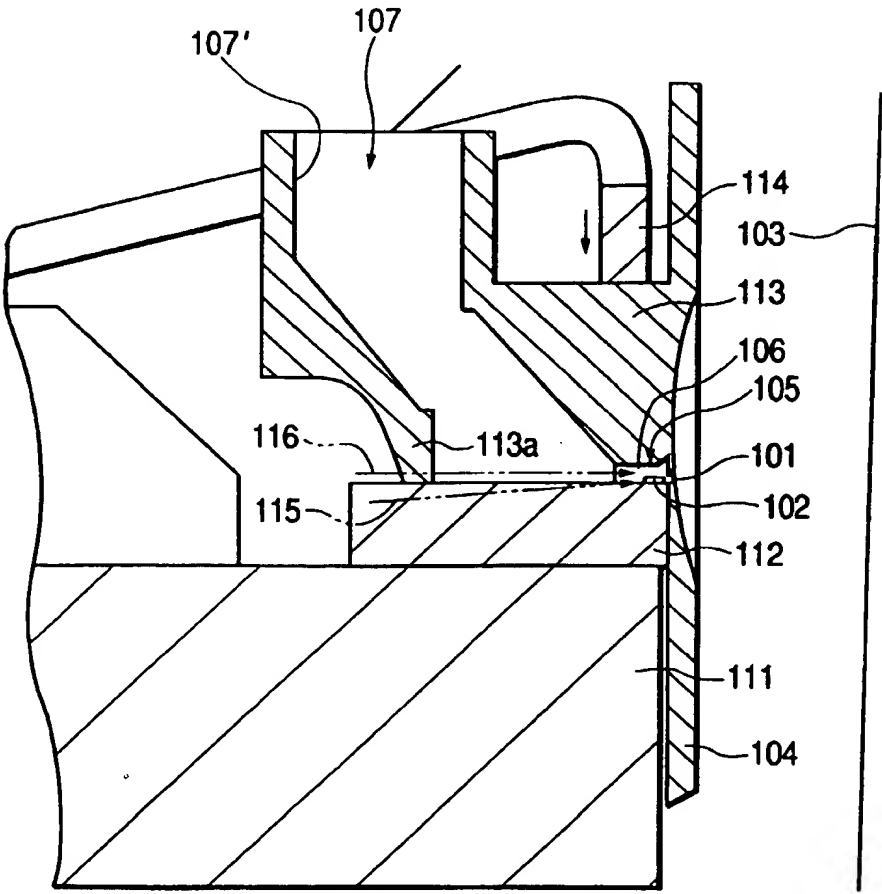
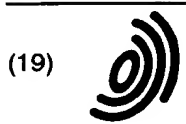


FIG. 24



THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 1 000 744 A3**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:
31.01.2001 Bulletin 2001/05

(51) Int. Cl.7: **B41J 2/14**

(43) Date of publication A2:
17.05.2000 Bulletin 2000/20

(21) Application number: 99121300.0

(22) Date of filing: 26.10.1999

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

- Takenouchi, Masanori
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)
- Hosaka, Ken
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)
- Ishimatsu, Shin
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)
- Fukui, Shigeki
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)

(30) Priority: 27.10.1998 JP 30614298

(71) Applicant:
CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Ohta-ku Tokyo 146-8501 (JP)

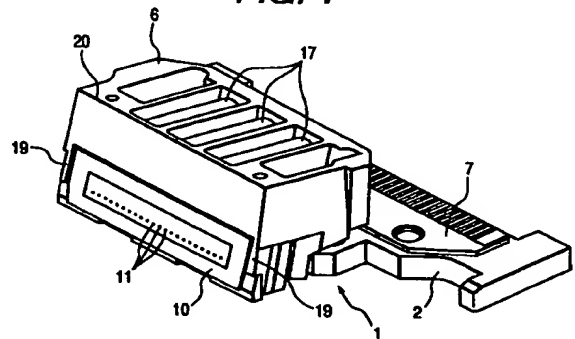
(74) Representative:
Pellmann, Hans-Bernd, Dipl.-Ing. et al
Patentanwaltsbüro
Tiedtke-Bühling-Kinne & Partner
Bavariaring 4-6
80336 München (DE)

(72) Inventors:
• **Takahashi, Wataru**
Ohta-ku, Tokyo (JP)

(54) **Ink jet recording head, ink jet recording cartridge, and recording apparatus**

(57) An ink jet recording head comprising an element base (3) having a plurality of energy generating elements (42) for generating energy used for discharging ink, a grooved top plate (4) having a plurality of grooves (8') corresponding to the plurality of energy generating elements, being joined to the element base, and having a plurality of ink flow channels (8) formed by the plurality of grooves on a joint area side to the element base, an orifice plate (10) having a plurality of orifices having communication with the plurality of ink flow channels respectively and being mounted on the grooved top plate integrally, and a chip tank (6) having supply passages for supplying ink to the plurality of ink flow channels and having a shroud portion for shrouding the orifice plate, wherein a surface in the side of the plurality of orifices of the orifice plate is substantially parallel with the shroud portion of the chip tank and is inclined relative to the element base. The orifice plate is inclined to the element base, by which it can be arranged in parallel with the record medium surface and ink can be discharged perpendicularly to the record medium, and therefore high-quality recording is achieved without being so much affected by cockling of a record medium or a high-speed motion.

FIG. 1



EP 1 000 744 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 12 1300

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	US 5 389 957 A (KIMURA MAKIKO ET AL) 14 February 1995 (1995-02-14) * column 11, line 49 - line 65; figure 8 *	9-11	B41J2/14
X	EP 0 440 263 A (CANON KK) 7 August 1991 (1991-08-07) * the whole document *	13-23	
D	& JP 04 211954 A 3 August 1992 (1992-08-03)		
A	EP 0 819 536 A (CANON KK) 21 January 1998 (1998-01-21) * column 18, line 54 - column 19, line 52; figures 10,11 *	1	
A	EP 0 602 021 A (CANON KK) 15 June 1994 (1994-06-15) * the whole document *	1	
A	EP 0 419 180 A (CANON KK) 27 March 1991 (1991-03-27) * the whole document *	13-22	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) B41J
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 8 December 2000	Examiner Meulemans, J-P
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 (03.02.92) (P04C01)



European Patent
Office

Application Number

EP 99 12 1300

CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ Only part of the claims have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claim(s):
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- ☒ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the Search Division did not invite payment of any additional fee.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☐ None of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:



European Patent
Office

**LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION
SHEET B**

Application Number
EP 99 12 1300

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims: 1-12, 23

ink jet recording head comprising an element base, a grooved top plate having a plurality of grooves, an orifice plate mounted on said grooved plate integrally, wherein a surface of the orifice plate is inclined relative to the element base

2. Claims: 13-22

ink jet recording cartridge comprising a head unit retaining member

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 99 12 1300

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

08-12-2000

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5389957 A	14-02-1995	JP 2660057 B	08-10-1997
		JP 3101952 A	26-04-1991
		JP 2660061 B	08-10-1997
		JP 3101964 A	26-04-1991
		JP 2660062 B	08-10-1997
		JP 3101965 A	26-04-1991
		JP 2660063 B	08-10-1997
		JP 3101966 A	26-04-1991
		US 6059400 A	09-05-2000
		AT 146133 T	15-12-1996
		AU 3515693 A	20-05-1993
		AU 4035195 A	29-02-1996
		AU 6257490 A	01-08-1991
		AU 714467 B	06-01-2000
		AU 7877198 A	01-10-1998
		CA 2025558 A,C	19-03-1991
		CN 1050846 A	24-04-1991
		DE 69029352 D	23-01-1997
		DE 69029352 T	24-04-1997
		EP 0419193 A	27-03-1991
EP 0440263 A	07-08-1991	EP 0722836 A	24-07-1996
		ES 2094746 T	01-02-1997
		KR 9513586 B	13-11-1995
		CN 1054740 A,B	25-09-1991
		DE 69106535 D	23-02-1995
EP 0819536 A	21-01-1998	DE 69106535 T	18-05-1995
		ES 2067057 T	16-03-1995
		JP 4211954 A	03-08-1992
		US 5956054 A	21-09-1999
		JP 10024573 A	27-01-1998
EP 0602021 A	15-06-1994	JP 2187342 A	23-07-1990
		JP 2763563 B	11-06-1998
		JP 2187345 A	23-07-1990
		JP 2187346 A	23-07-1990
		JP 2633943 B	23-07-1997
		JP 2187356 A	23-07-1990
		JP 2831368 B	02-12-1998
		JP 2188255 A	24-07-1990
		JP 2188257 A	24-07-1990
		JP 2198857 A	07-08-1990
		JP 2764418 B	11-06-1998
		JP 2121843 A	09-05-1990
		JP 2121842 A	09-05-1990

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 99 12 1300

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

08-12-2000

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0602021 A		JP 2121845 A	09-05-1990
		JP 2771557 B	02-07-1998
		EP 0937579 A	25-08-1999
		DE 68918663 D	10-11-1994
		DE 68918663 T	16-03-1995
		EP 0367541 A	09-05-1990
		ES 2060789 T	01-12-1994
		US 5682187 A	28-10-1997
EP 0419180 A	27-03-1991	US 5208604 A	04-05-1993
		JP 2670456 B	29-10-1997
		JP 3101955 A	26-04-1991
		JP 2714175 B	16-02-1998
		JP 3101956 A	26-04-1991
		JP 2692983 B	17-12-1997
		JP 3101957 A	26-04-1991
		JP 2660059 B	08-10-1997
		JP 3101972 A	26-04-1991
		JP 2637569 B	06-08-1997
		JP 3101958 A	26-04-1991
		AT 109403 T	15-08-1994
		AT 135301 T	15-03-1996
		AU 659894 B	01-06-1995
		AU 2987892 A	04-02-1993
		AU 627931 B	03-09-1992
		AU 6257390 A	06-06-1991
		CA 2025536 A, C	19-03-1991
		CN 1051140 A, B	08-05-1991
		DE 69011259 D	08-09-1994
		DE 69011259 T	08-12-1994
		DE 69025958 D	18-04-1996
		DE 69025958 T	14-11-1996
		EP 0578329 A	12-01-1994
		ES 2084441 T	01-05-1996
		KR 9410872 B	19-11-1994
		US 5436649 A	25-07-1995
		US 5485184 A	16-01-1996
		US 6135589 A	24-10-2000

EPO FORM P0689

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82